

We make the following additional extracts from PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S reply to the Chicago Committee, who were urging him to issue a Proclamation of Emancipation. This reply was made on the 13th inst. The Proclamation was made on the 23d inst:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months.—I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me; for, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. And if I can learn what it is I will do it! These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible and learn what appears to be wise and right.—The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence (naming one or two of the number) from New York called, as a delegation, or business connected with the war: but, before leaving, two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two at once attacked them! You know, also, that the last session of Congress had a decided majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side, for one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging as the evident sincerity of those he was among in their prayers. But we will talk over the merits of the case.

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet! Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all, though it is true Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousand; for it nearly amounts to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery a ain; for I am told that whenever the rebels take any black prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off! They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground in the Tennessee river a few days ago. And then I am very ungenerously attacked for it! For instance, when, after the late battles at and near Ball Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the blacks who went along to help and sent them into slavery. Some Groceries said in the

paper that the Government would probably do nothing about it. What could I do! [Here your 'legation suggested that this was a gross outrage on a flag of truce, which covers and protects all over which it waves, and that whatever he could do if white men had been similarly detained he could do in this case.]

"Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objections against it on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequence of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

#### Duties of Provost Marshals.

The U. S. War Department has issued the following order respecting special provost marshals and defining their duties:

First—There shall be a provost marshal general of the War Department, whose headquarters will be at Washington, and who will have the immediate supervision, control and management of the corps.

Second—There will be appointed in each State one or more special provost marshals, as necessity may require, who will report to and receive instructions and orders from the provost marshal general of the War Department.

Third—It will be the duty of the special provost marshals to arrest all deserters, whether regulars, volunteers or militia, and send them to the nearest military post, where they can be cared for, and sent to their respective regiments. To arrest, upon the warrant of the Judge Advocate, all disloyal persons subject to arrest under the orders of the War Department. To inquire into and report treasonable practices, seize stolen or embezzled property of the government, detect spies of the enemy, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon them by the War Department, and report all their proceedings promptly to the provost marshal general.

Fourth—To enable the special provost marshals to discharge their duties efficiently, they are authorized to call on any available military force within their respective districts, or else to employ the assistance of citizens, constables, sheriffs or police officers, so far as may be necessary under such regulations as may be prescribed by the provost marshal general of the War Department with the approval of the Secretary of War.

Fifth—Necessary expenses incurred in this service will be paid on duplicate bills, certified by the special provost marshals, stating the time and nature of the service, after examination and approval by the provost marshal general.

Sixth.—The compensation of special provost marshals will be \$—per month, and actual traveling expenses and postage will be refunded on bills certified under oath and approved by the provost marshal general.

Seventh.—All appointments in this service will be subject to be revoked at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

A terrible collision occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad yesterday, one mile above Harrisburg. One of the trains had a number of Philadelphia militia aboard, returning home from the Maryland border. Ten or twelve soldiers were killed and about twenty wounded, including two Philadelphians killed and ten wounded. The severest loss was in company I, of the 20th Pennsylvania.

Mr. Charles Burdett, for two years past connected with the New York Times, died suddenly on Wednesday, in the 48th year of his age. Mr. Burdett was an adopted son of the celebrated Aaron Burr.

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The beautiful and accomplished Danseuse and Songstress, late of Niblo's Garden, N. Y.

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The odd, the inimitable, the indescribable.

First representation of the button-bursting Pantomime, entitled

THE CLOWN'S DEFEAT.

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The beautiful and engaging Danseuse.

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The Singing Enchantress.

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In her pretty Songs and Dances.

And a new orchestra of

FIRST CLASS PERFORMERS!

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock—Performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To Main Hall, 25 cents; to Orchestra, 50 cents; ladies to Orchestra, 25 cents. sep 23—tf

ANTHRACITE COAL.—For sale, to arrive per schooner Morning Light, with RED and WHITE ASH COAL. Also, Cumberland Run of Mine Coal on hand.

Terms—Cash, when ordered.

JOHN LEATHERLAND,  
sep 23—6t\* No. 30 King street.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 16, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2:

Information having been received at these Headquarters, that certain citizens and soldiers of low repute are constantly committing depredations upon the property and persons of defenceless inhabitants, who have by force of circumstances been compelled to resort to Alexandria as a place of shelter and protection:—therefore, notice is hereby given, that all persons detected participating in such lawless acts, will be arrested and placed in confinement. By order of

JOHN P. SLOUGH,

Brig. Gen., Military Gov. of Alexandria.

ROLLIN C. GALE, Capt. and A. A. G.

sep 16—tf

JOHN T. COCKE,

CHEAP FAMILY GROCER,

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of BACON, of all kinds; FLOUR by the barrel or smaller packages; BUCKWHEAT, CURRANTS, RAISINS, PRUNES, FIGS, SARDINES, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of customers. sep 16

#### NOTICE.

DR. Z. HOWE RIPLEY,

HAVING recently taken up his residence in this place, will pursue the practice of his profession, and feeling confident of his ability, solicits a share of public patronage. He will give particular attention to

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, in which branch of his profession he has had large experience. He will also treat CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS on a new and entirely different principle with almost certain success.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 6, 1862.

Dr. R. may be found at No. 217 King street. sep 10—1m

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